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PRECAUTIONS

TO BE TAKEN

BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

TOWARDS

Preventing the Spread

OF

SMALL POX.



LONDON :
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Publishers by Authority

to the Poor Law Board, and to the Home Office for the
Purposes of the Local Government Act.

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WITH

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Hints for its Systematic Enforcement,

BY

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Solicitor, and Clerk to Ipswich Union.

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* * The system explained in this Work has been highly commended by Dr. Stevens (the Privy Council Inspector of Vaccination), and others.

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Precautions

TO BE TAKEN

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TOWARDS

PREVENTING THE SPREAD

OF

SMALL POX.

BY

JAMES B. HUTCHINS,

OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL,
MEMBER OF THE CROYDON BOARD OF HEALTH,
AND AUTHOR OF

"THE SANITARY POWERS AND DUTIES OF VESTRIES AS SEWER
AUTHORITIES," &C., &C.



LONDON :

KNIGHT & CO., 90, FLEET STREET, E.C.,

Publishers by Authority to the Local
Government Board.

P R E F A C E.

The object of the following pages is to set forth in a concise manner the course of action which should be taken with a view to arrest the present epidemic of Small Pox.

Reference is made to those provisions of the Sanitary Act, 1866, which were framed especially to prevent, by means of isolation and disinfection, the spread of infectious diseases, and particulars are given of the penalties under the Act.

The Official Memorandum of the Privy Council on measures to be taken against Small Pox, and the letters recently addressed to the Metropolitan Boards of Guardians, Vestries, and District Boards, are printed *in extenso*.

J. B. H.

*Medical Department of the Privy Council Office,
8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.
February 1, 1871.*

INTRODUCTION.

A severe and fatal epidemic of Small Pox implies neglect on the part of the Vaccination Authority to perform the duties imposed upon it by the legislature; for it is an established fact that epidemic Small Pox cannot prevail, in a severe and fatal form, in a properly vaccinated community. If the Vaccination Authorities throughout the country had seen that all children had been properly vaccinated, as the Vaccination Acts direct, such an epidemic as the present could not have occurred.

But, if previous neglect on the part of the Vaccination Authority shall have allowed Small Pox to have become epidemic as at the present time, the extension of the epidemic may be limited by the adoption of special precautions; and the responsibility for taking these precautions rests, in part with the Local Vaccination Authority, and in part with the Local Sanitary Authority.

The steps which the Board of Guardians, acting as the Local Vaccination Authority, should take are,

- a.* compelling the vaccination of those healthy children who are between the ages of three months and fourteen years, and have neither been vaccinated nor had Small Pox;
- b.* inducing parents to have their infants vaccinated at the earliest possible age, without waiting a single day unnecessarily;

- c. advising re-vaccination for all persons above the age of fifteen years, or of even younger ages, if they are exposed to the infection of Small Pox, and have not perfect vaccine scars; and
- d. securing the universal vaccination of all persons within its jurisdiction.

[The steps which can be taken for carrying out these recommendations, consist,

firstly, in public notice (placarded and distributed freely throughout parishes and Unions), calling attention to the benefits conferred by vaccination and re-vaccination, and to the risk which is run by those persons who neglect to obtain full protection. These notices should give particulars as to the places where, and the times when gratuitous vaccination and re-vaccination may be had and should warn persons of the penalties which attach to neglect; and

secondly, in special arrangements, to last during the continuance of the epidemic, for detecting unvaccinated persons, and for facilitating public vaccination.

For the Board of Guardians to do this it is absolutely necessary that it should have one or more Vaccination Officers to make local inquiry as to the observance of the Act, to prosecute persons charged with offences against it, and otherwise to enforce its provisions. Any Board of Guardians which has not already appointed such an Officer should forthwith do so; and every Board of Guardians should appoint additional temporary officers to act during the continuance of the epidemic.

Boards of Guardians are empowered by section 28 of the Vaccination Act (30 & 31 Vict. c. 84) to appoint and pay such officers.

A MEMORANDUM on steps specially requisite to be taken in places where Small Pox is epidemic, has recently been issued by the Privy Council, and Secs. I. and II. of that Memorandum contain special instructions as to these matters. This MEMORANDUM will be found on page 14.]

The steps which Local Sanitary Authorities can take have reference to measures of isolation (which commonly involve some hospital accommodation),¹ and of disinfection.

As regards Isolation, the "Hospital Authorities," whose duty it is to provide sufficient hospital accommodation (either temporary or permanent), are

- a.* for pauper cases, *throughout the country*,—the Authorities entrusted with the distribution of Parochial Relief; and
- b.* for cases occurring in any class of the community,—*in the Metropolis*, the Nuisance Authorities; and *in Extra-metropolitan places*, the Sewer Authorities.²

The Hospital Authorities referred to in § *b*—
may provide for the use of the inhabitants of their districts, district hospitals, or temporary places for the reception of the sick;

¹ These matters are dealt with in Section III. of the Memorandum page 18.

² The Nuisance Authorities in the Metropolis, are the

may contract for the use of any existing hospital or part of a hospital, or for the temporary use of any place for the reception of the sick ;

may enter into agreement with any person or body of persons having the management of any hospital, for the reception of the sick inhabitants of the district on payment of such annual or other sum as may be agreed upon ; or

two or more Authorities may combine for this

several Vestries and District Boards under the Metropolis Local Management Act.

The Sewer Authorities are as follow :—

* The Hospital Authorities are as follows :—

Description of Places.	Description of Local Authority.
“ In places within the jurisdiction of a Local Board under the Public Health and Local Government Acts.	The Local Board.
In boroughs, with the exception of the Boroughs of Oxford and Cambridge, not within the jurisdiction of a Local Board.	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses acting by the Council.
In the Boroughs of Oxford and Cambridge, and any town or place not included within the above descriptions, and under the jurisdiction of Commissioners, Trustees, or other persons intrusted by any Local Act with powers of improving, cleansing, lighting, or paving any town.	The Commissioners, Trustees, or other persons intrusted by any Local Act of Parliament with powers of improving, cleansing, lighting, or paving the town.
<i>Note.</i> —Including townships or places where separate rates are levied for relief of the poor.	
In parishes not within the jurisdiction of any Sewer Authority herein-before mentioned, and in which a rate is levied for the maintenance of the poor.	The Vestry, Select Vestry, or other body of persons acting by virtue of any Act of Parliament, prescription, custom, or otherwise as or instead of a Vestry or Select Vestry.
<i>Note.</i> —The term “parish,” includes any township or other place in which a separate rate is levied for the relief of the poor. (Vict. 30 & 31, c. 113, s. 16.)	

purpose ; and it may often be a useful arrangement if the Poor Law and Sanitary Authorities of the same district should thus combine.

The Local Authorities, whose duty it is to see to DISINFECTION, are the Nuisance Authorities, under the Nuisances Removal and Sanitary Acts ;¹ and large powers are given to them by the Sanitary Act, 1866, for the purpose of preventing the spread of infectious and contagious diseases. Thus they have power

- a. to require premises and articles to be cleansed and disinfected ; (Sec. 22.)
- b. to provide a proper place, with all necessary apparatus and attendance, for the disinfection of articles (such as bedding, clothing, &c.) as may have become infected, and to cause any articles brought for the purpose of disinfection to be disinfected free of charge ; (Sec. 23.)

¹ The Nuisance Authorities are—

In the Metropolis	The Vestries and District Boards under the Metropolis Local Management Act.
In places where the Public Health and Local Government Acts are in force.	The Local Board.
In the City of London	The Commissioners of Sewers.
In corporate towns (except the City of London, Oxford, and Cambridge)	The Town Council.
In Oxford and Cambridge	The Improvement Commissioners.
Where Local Improvement Acts are in force	The Commissioners Trustees for the execution of such Acts.
Where none of the above-mentioned authorities exist	The Board of Guardians of the Union ; and if there be no such Board. the Overseers of the Poor.

- c. to provide carriages for the conveyance of persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, and to convey, free of charge, between his own home and hospital any person so suffering ; (Sec. 24.)
- d. to procure the removal to hospital of persons who, while suffering from some dangerous contagious or infectious disorder, are without proper lodging or accomodation, or lodged in a room occupied by more than one family or on board any ship or vessel ; (Sec. 26.)
- e. to provide mortuaries : and where such are provided to take steps (where a person has died of any infectious disease, and where the body is retained in a room in which persons live or sleep, or is retained in such a state as to endanger the health of the inmates of the same house), for causing the removal of the body thereto ; (Sec. 27.)
- f. to provide places for the reception of dead bodies during the time required for *post-mortem* examinations. (Sec. 28.)

It should be borne in mind that there are penalties attached to the performance of certain acts which may tend to spread the contagion of any infectious disease. and that the Nuisance Authority can, and should, take steps for enforcing the same in all cases in which the liability has been incurred. The following are actions which are made penal by the Sanitary Act, 1866 :—

Any person, suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, who shall enter any public conveyance, without previously notifying his so suffering to the driver or owner, is liable to a penalty of £5, and to pay any expenses to

which the owner may be put for the purpose of disinfecting such conveyance. (Sec. 25.)

Any owner or driver who has knowingly used a public conveyance for conveying a person suffering as above, and who does not, immediately afterwards, provide for the disinfection of such conveyance, is liable to a penalty of £5. (Sec. 38.)

Any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder who without proper precaution wilfully exposes himself in any street, public place, or public conveyance, is liable to a penalty of £5. (Sec. 38.)

Any person who so publicly exposes another when suffering as above is liable to a penalty of £5. (Sec. 38.)

Any person who give, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection, without having previously had the same disinfected, is liable to a penalty of £5. (Sec. 38.)

Any person who knowingly lets any house, room, or part of a house in which there has been any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, without having previously had such house, room, or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection properly disinfected and procured a medical certificate to that effect, is liable to a penalty of £20. (Sec. 39.)

[N.B.—The keeper of an inn is deemed to let part of a house to any person who is admitted as a guest into such inn.]

It should be especially borne in mind by the public at large, as well as by Local Authorities, that each

person who has Small Pox, whether in a severe or in a slight degree, and also the body of any person who has died of the disease, so long as it is unburied, constitutes a centre of infection. So also, the property of infectiousness attaches, more or less, to all matters which pass from the body of the patient during disease and convalescence. It therefore becomes a matter of the utmost importance that all bedding, clothing, and other like things which have been used by the patient or otherwise exposed to infection should be thoroughly disinfected. It is also a matter of the utmost importance that the sick should be effectually separated from the healthy, and that nurses should hold as little communication as possible with uninfected persons.

In taking precautions against the spread of Small Pox, the above points have to be applied, as far as practicable, as follows :—

Every person who sickens with the disease should at once be removed from among the healthy ; and if his circumstances do not permit of this being done in his own home, he ought to be treated in hospital.

The room to be used as a sick-room should be divested of every unnecessary thing to which infection is likely to attach.

The room should be thoroughly well ventilated (as by windows and chimney) directly from and into the open air.

Between the sick-room and the rest of the house there should be no unnecessary intercourse.

In the room every practical disinfection should be effected without delay.

Some strong disinfectant fluid should always be in use in the room for the various occasions which arise with reference to the

discharges and utensils of the sick, and the hands of the attendants.

Handkerchiefs and other like articles, as soon as fouled by the patient, should be well scalded with boiling water, or immersed in the disinfectant fluid; and bedding and other like articles which cannot be treated thus extemporaneously, should be removed, suitably packed, to the place where they can be otherwise disinfected.

The bodies of persons dead of Small Pox should be buried with the least possible delay, and should not ever in the meantime be kept in rooms inhabited by living persons.

When the disease has ended in a house, the sick-room should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before being again used by healthy people.¹

¹ Advice similar to this was given in an Official Memorandum recently issued with reference to another infectious disease.

APPENDIX.

Memorandum on the Steps which the Privy Council deem specially Requisite to be taken by Boards of Guardians under the Vaccination Act, 1867, in Towns in which Small Pox is Epidemic.

I.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO VACCINATION OFFICERS.

1. At times when Small Pox is epidemic, the Officer appointed by the Guardians¹ to see that the provisions of the Vaccination Act are duly observed should give his first and special attention to the particular localities in which the infection exists.

2. In order that for this purpose he may have the earliest possible information of the occurrence of cases of the disease, the Guardians

a, should instruct their District Medical Officers to give him immediate notice of every fresh case of Small Pox which comes under their treatment, and

b. should also instruct the Registrars of Deaths to forward to him notice of each death registered from Small Pox on the day on which it is registered.

For convenience of transmitting such notices, each District Medical Officer and registrar should be

¹ Boards of Guardians are empowered by Sec. 28 of the Vaccination Act (Vic. 30 and 31, c. 84) to appoint and pay officers to prosecute persons charged with offences against it, or otherwise to enforce its provisions.

supplied with forms duly stamped for post ; or with post-cards adapted for the purpose.

Private medical practitioners should also be invited to give similar information.

3. In each locality in which the infection exists, the Vaccination Officer should proceed, with the utmost possible dispatch to *personally* ascertain what children are unprotected by Vaccination, and should use his utmost exertions to obtain the prompt Vaccination of all such children.

Generally speaking, he must be guided by his own judgement and by his knowledge of the locality as to the manner in which his inquiries can best be made ; but in infected courts or alleys, as well as in certain kinds of streets, inquiries from house to house, and, in tenemented houses, from room to room, will be indispensable.

4. Where any child is found illegally un-vaccinated (between the ages of 3 months and 14 years¹) the Vaccination Officer should give a notice requiring the Vaccination to be done within a specified time

This time, *when there is Small Pox in the house, or other special risk of exposure to the contagion*, should not exceed twenty-four hours.

But in other cases some days, *not exceeding a week*, may be allowed.

¹ If a child between three months and fourteen years old, not having had the Small Pox, has not been Vaccinated, proceedings can be taken against the parents under Section 31 of the Act, and if an Order for Vaccination is made and disobeyed, the parent can be again and again proceeded against until the law is complied with, and is liable to a penalty of 20s. for each neglect. Parents not having their children Vaccinated within three months of birth, as required by Section 16 of the Act, are, under Section 29 of the Act, liable to a penalty of 20s.

A *second* visit from the Vaccination Officer will, of course, afterwards be necessary, in order to see that his notice has been complied with.

With regard to un-vaccinated children, not yet three months old, who may be in infected localities, the Vaccination Officer should advise the parents not to incur the unnecessary risk of waiting for the child to complete that age before having its Vaccination performed ; for Vaccination is performed with perfect safety on children even immediately after birth. In no house in which there is Small Pox ought a child, *however young*, on any account to remain unvaccinated, unless on medical examination it be pronounced unfit to be vaccinated.

5. The Vaccination Officer should make it well known in infected localities

that the Public Vaccinator is at liberty to revaccinate grown-up and young persons (not under 12 years of age) who have not before been successfully re-vaccinated, and who apply to him for that purpose ; and

that persons not vaccinated since childhood, who are likely to be exposed to contagion, ought to be re-vaccinated without delay. Above all, this is necessary for persons whose original marks of Vaccination are imperfect.

6. All notices given and representations made as above, should be accompanied with information of the provision for public Vaccination in the district.¹

If any case requiring prompt Vaccination by the Public Vaccinator cannot, in the judgment of the Vaccination Officer, properly be taken to the station

¹ This information should be given with the notice of requirement of Vaccination served on a person at the time of the registration of the birth of a child.

or residence of the Public Vaccinator, the Vaccination Officer should give to the Public Vaccinator immediate information of the case.

7. Besides the above-described special proceedings in infected localities, every means should be taken, generally throughout the Union or Parish, to ensure that the infantine Vaccination is as complete as possible. The Vaccination Officer should make frequent examination of the Registrars' Vaccination Books, and should deal with each default which he finds as speedy as possible after it has arisen.

II.—SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PUBLIC VACCINATION OF CASES OF EMERGENCY.

1. Besides the ordinary attendances for the performance of Vaccination at the appointed station in each Vaccination district, *special attendances* should, during the continuance of the epidemic, *be given at a fixed hour daily* for the Vaccination of *cases of emergency*.

2. Under the Regulations of the Privy Council, Guardians, where Small Pox is prevailing, are at liberty, without special authorization, to order such exceptional attendances.

But as regards the place where the special daily attendances should be given, if, in the case of any district where the Vaccinator's surgery or residence is not a vaccination station, the Guardians are of opinion that the ordinary vaccinating station would be less convenient for the special purpose than such surgery or residence would be, they should at once apply to the Privy Council to sanction, for a limited time, the exceptional use of the surgery or residence.

3. The special provision for daily attendance *is designed only to meet cases of emergency*; and all other cases should be reserved for the usual vaccinating day. It is on the latter regular attendance at the station that reliance must be placed, not only to maintain the usual performance of primary Vaccination from arm to arm, but also to furnish the supply of lymph required for cases of re-vaccination, and for use in the special attendances; and former epidemics of Small Pox have shown that to attempt at such times an indiscriminate daily performance of Vaccination leads only to difficulties and disadvantages.

Adherence to systematic arrangements (with exception only for special cases) is indeed of the utmost consequence at such periods;—

first, because it is then of supreme importance that each primary Vaccination should be done under conditions which scarcely admit of failure.

and,

secondly, because without system it is not possible properly to meet the large demands for re-vaccination which at such times are sure to arise, and which unless under very particular circumstances, must always be reserved for the weekly vaccinating day,

III.—ISOLATION OF THE SICK, AND DISINFECTION.

The isolation of the sick, and the disinfection of infected houses and things, are very important means of checking the spread of Small Pox; and in order that such measures may be enforced, the Sanitary Act, 1866, besides imposing penalties on the exposure of infected persons, the letting of infected houses, the sale, &c., of infected things,

and other acts similarly dangerous to the public health gives in § § 22—24, 26—28, very important powers to Nuisance Authorities. As the Nuisances Authority is in most towns a separate body from the Board of Guardians, it is not proposed in this Memorandum to give any advice as to the way in which these powers can best be exercised ; but, so far as the destitute classes are concerned, Boards of Guardians, as Poor Law Authorities, have through their Officers opportunities of securing disinfection and the isolation of the sick, of which full use should be made during an epidemic of Small Pox.

Letter addressed by the Medical Department of the Privy Council to the Clerks to the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians.

JANUARY 6, 1871.

SIR,—

In consequence of the rapid extension of Small Pox in the metropolis during the last few weeks, and considering that unless the promptest and most efficient measures of prevention be taken by Local Authorities the mortality from the disease will continue and increase, the Lords of Her Majesty's Council direct me to request that the particular attention of your Board of Guardians may be called to this subject, and that the enclosed Memorandum concerning the measures which my Lords advise to be taken under the Vaccination Act, 1867, in towns in which Small Pox is epidemic, may be brought under the immediate consideration of your Board.

As my Lords many months ago, took measures to forewarn the several Boards of Guardians of the metropolis of the impending epidemic of Small Pox

which has now set in, and as the respective Boards of Guardians were then reminded of the great importance of appointing special Officers, under Section 28 of the Vaccination Act, to institute the inquiries and take the proceedings which are necessary for a due administration of that Statute, my Lords trust that long before now those required appointments have everywhere been made. But should it unfortunately be the case that in your Union or Parish this has not yet been done, I am to request that you will at once bring the subject again under consideration of your Board, as, in the opinion of my Lords, it is a matter of most serious urgency.

My Lords believe that the duties of Vaccination Officers will be best discharged by persons of the class from which Relieving Officers and Inspectors of Nuisances are generally selected. Their Lordships apprehend that few of the Metropolitan Unions or large not-united parishes can at present require less than *the whole time* of one such officer, and that in the more populous unions and parishes if Small Pox be, or should become, extensively prevalent additional (but of course only temporary) appointments will be required, in order to do rapidly what has to be done.

My Lords direct me to add that, under existing circumstances it is in their opinion very important that, independently of the personal action of Vaccination Officers, abundant notice by printed placards should be given to the public in every district as to the exact arrangements which are locally in force for public Vaccination and Re-vaccination, and as to the special danger which at the present time must attend any neglect of Vaccination, and as to the penalties which the Vaccination Act affixes to any breach of its compulsory provisions.

My Lords observe with regret that, from time to time false and mischievous statements are still spread among the poorer classes with a view to excite hostility to Vaccination, and tending to promote opposition to the law; but with reference to this subject their Lordships deem it almost superfluous to remind your Board that these statements, whether affecting to question the protective power of Vaccination, or pretending to impute general ill consequences to the practice, have again and again been utterly refuted by the most extensive and impartial inquiries, and that after seventy years' experience of Vaccination, educated medical practitioners of every country of the world are practically unanimous in recommending its adoption.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

The Clerk to the
Guardians of

Letter addressed by the Medical Department of the Privy Council to the Clerks to the several Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards.

JANUARY 24, 1871.

SIR,—

By direction of the Lords of Her Majesty's Council I wrote on the 6th instant to the Metropolitan Boards of Guardians with reference to the measures which they, as the Local Authorities for the purpose of the Vaccination Act, should take to prevent, as far they could, the spread of Small Pox in the Metropolis. The inclosed Memorandum will inform your Vestry of the measures which my Lords then advised the Guardians to take. But although Vaccination is

certainly the main resource against the spread of Small Pox, and the extension of the present epidemic must be attributed to the great neglect of Vaccination in many parts of London, it is to be remembered that, as Small Pox is one of the most infectious of diseases, so, just in proportion as there has been neglect of Vaccination in the community, each new case of Small Pox which occurs becomes a new centre of danger to the public health; and that, accordingly, in order to prevent the spreading of the disease, the Isolation of the Sick and the Disinfection of Infected Houses and Things are at the present time especially necessary.

My Lords, having recently had occasion to draw the attention of your Vestry to measures of this kind in connection with the epidemic presence of Relapsing Fever and Scarlatina in London, presume that your Vestry, being fully aware of its powers for such purposes, has been duly exercising them with reference to the present emergency. The epidemic is, however, attaining such large dimensions that my Lords think it important to bring the subject again under the particular consideration of your Vestry, with a view to ascertaining to what extent the requisite measures are being taken in each of the Metropolitan districts.

1. It is of great importance that all persons suffering from Small Pox, and so lodged that the Isolation of them from healthy persons which is requisite to prevent the spread of contagion, cannot be secured without their removal, should be removed to some special hospital or place for the reception of the sick. The Medical Officer of your district has doubtless taken the requisite steps to obtain early information of all cases of Small Pox; and, under his directions, the provisions of the 26th Section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, should be put in force wherever such measure

seems necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The provision of the 19th Section of the same Act, including within the term "nuisance" such overcrowding of a house or any part of a house as is dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inmates, also deserves the special attention of your Vestry at the present time. And the provisions of the 27th Section should be fully carried into effect with regard to the bodies of persons who die of Small Pox.

If it be at all doubtful whether accommodation will be found in the Hospitals already provided to receive Small Pox cases, for the cases in your district which ought to be removed from their home, your Vestry should remember that, under Section 37 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, it has power to provide any requisite accommodation for such cases, whether or not of the destitute class; and although provision is being made to a large extent by the Metropolitan Asylum Board, and to some extent by some Boards of Guardians, to meet the requirements of the destitute class, it may still be expedient for your Vestry, in the interest of the Public Health, to supplement the provision for this class; and at any rate, your Vestry is bound to see that the requisite provision is made for cases where removal is necessary, but which are not in a class willing to receive Poor-Law relief.

2. It is equally necessary that, under the powers contained in Section 22 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, all houses or rooms and things infected with Small Pox should be disinfected under skilled direction, and with as little delay as possible after the death of the patient or the removal or convalescence of the case.

3. In order that houses or rooms may be properly disinfected, it will be desirable that the disinfection should, in as many cases as possible, be done by the servants of your Vestry, and to the satisfaction of the Medical

Officer of the district ; and, in order that articles and things may be readily but sufficiently disinfected, it is absolutely necessary that your Vestry should have a place with the necessary apparatus and attendance for disinfection. (Sanitary Act, 1866, sec. 23.) The attention of your Vestry having been called on a previous occasion to the necessity for such public means of disinfecting infected articles and things, my Lords trust that your Vestry has already provided them, but if this is not the case I am directed to request that this may at once be done.

Your Vestry should be in possession of daily returns of the cases of Small Pox which are occurring in its district, and any information which the officers of your Vestry may possess as to un-vaccinated children should at once be communicated to the officers of the Guardians.

One of their Lordships' Inspectors will, within a few days, visit your district for the purpose of making inquiry into the measures which your Vestry is taking ; and my Lords have instructed me to give, through him, to any Boards or Vestries which may so desire, any advice or assistance which this Department can afford in relation to the present epidemic.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

FORMS,

Required under the Vaccination Act, &c.

1	Form of Notification, large Placard for Posting, prepared by Thomas Austin, Esq. per 100	s. d. 6 0
2	Ditto, small for circulation „	2 6
The above notices may be had filled up with name of Union, Vaccination-Officers, Stations, &c., at slightly increased charges.			
3	Notice of Alteration in Arrangements for Vaccination, Sec. 13	} per 100	3 6
4	Contract for Vaccination for Unions per quire	6 0
4 ^a	Ditto for Parish or Township not in Union „	6 0
4*	Suggested Form of Stipulation for Insertion in Contracts, each		0 2
5	Notice of the Requirement of Vaccination, to be given by Registrar, Sect. 17 per 100	8 0
6	Ditto to be given by Officer of Guardians, Sect. 31 „	8 0
7	Register of Cases of Vaccination, in Books of 2 quires, each		5 0
7 ^a	Ditto for Workhouses „	6 0

(An Exemplification of the Mode of filling up this Form has been prepared by Dr. Seaton, of the Medical Department of the Privy Council, and will accompany each book).

8	Medical Certificate of Successful Vaccination, in books of 100 leaves each	2 0
9	Medical Certificate of Unfitness for Successful Vaccination, in books of 50 leaves each	1 6
10	Ditto of Insusceptibility to receive the Vaccine Disease, in books of 50 leaves each	1 6
11	Quarterly Account of Vaccination Fees due to Medical Officer per quire	2 0
12	Statement of Fees due to the District Registrar for Vaccination for the Quarter ending— per quire	1 6
13	Registrar's Half-yearly Return of Children not Vaccinated, books of 1 quire each	6 0
	Ditto in Sheets per quire	3 0
13 ^a	Notice of Default and requesting compliance, to prevent proceedings under section 27 per quire	2 0

(Prescribed by Medical Department of Privy Council).

14	Notice from Guardians to Parents of Proceedings, Sect. 27	} per quire	2 0
15	Information before Justice against Parents, Sects. 16, 29 „	2 0
16	Summons, Sects. 16, 29 „	2 0
17	Information for neglecting to have Child inspected after being Vaccinated, Sects. 17, 29 per quire	2 0
18	Summons, ditto „	2 0
19	Information for neglecting to transmit Certificate, Sects. 23, 30 per quire	2 0
20	Summons, ditto „	2 0
21	Information against Public Vaccinator for neglecting to transmit Certificate per quire	2 0
22	Summons, ditto „	2 0
23	Information as to Child under Fourteen years of age „	2 0
24	Summons, ditto „	2 0
25	Order, ditto „	2 0
26	Information as to Disobedience of Order „	2 0
27	Summons, ditto „	2 0

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